Wm L. Morton

VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

The Conſtitution frigate building here, progreſſes finely. Preparations for launching her are in forwardneſs; and before a month expires, we expect to ſee her elegant form embraced by her betrothed element.

By an arrival yeſterday from Dunkirk, we received French papers to June 6.—They contain no very material information; the Gazette Nationale, a regular file of which to June 5, came to hand, are principally filled up with legiſlative debates, on the affairs of St. Domingo. A few articles from the Journal du Commerce of June 3—6, follow:

Paris, June 5.

A report is in general circulation, that England has aſked a ſuſpenſion of arms.

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Madrid, May 16.

Preparations are making at Carthagena, Alicant and Malaga, for the accommodation of 30,000 French troops, which are to ſail from Italy, and diſembark at thoſe places, to beſiege Gibraltar; on our ſide troops are continually marching, who take the rout of St. Roch. Admiral Maſſaredo is ſoon to ſail with his whole fleet.

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We have ſeen a letter from Mr. Bulkley, dated at Liſbon, 16th June, to a reſpectable mercantile gentleman in Salem, contains the following important poſtſcript:—

"I have juſt received a note from Mr. Yznardi, the American conſul at Cadiz, of the 2d inſt. informing me, that he has received an order from the Spaniſh king, directing all bona fide American veſſels, detained in Spaniſh ports, to be immediately given up, and all thoſe carried in on ſuſpicion of having enemy's property on board, to have ſpeedy trial."

The Executive Directory of France have ſuſpended the functions of citizens Raymond, Roume, St. Laureaut and Santhonax, in St. Domingo; this comes officially; and was done in order to anticipate the reſolution of the two councils, by which they would have been compelled to adopt this meaſure.

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FOREIGN.

Laſt evening an arrival from Liverpool in 54 days, brought us London papers to June 10—four days later than before. The moſt intereſting articles we have extracted.—Another negociation for peace is opening between England and France—we have three corroborating articles in proof—thoſe of London and Paris under thoſe heads, and further that a packet boat actually ſailed from Dover for France, June 2, to obtain a paſſport for a new envoy. The laſt papers announce the breaking up of the mutiny of the Britiſh ſeamen at the Nore; but Capt. Aydellott informs us, this alluded to the ſeceſſion from the mutiny of three or four ſhips, when the proclamation of the admiralty was made known to them. There are no accounts from Ireland, and Capt. A. acquaints us, that the Engliſh were under no apprehenſions from thence, the arm of government being ſtrong there; and twelve thouſand men being ſent from England. Bridport's and Curtis's fleets were ſtill at ſea and in order.

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Paris, June 6.

Intelligence of the greateſt importance has reached us, which we have every reaſon to believe authentic. It is, that yeſterday, Charles Delacroix received a courier from Lord Grenville, with new propoſitions of peace. We may, therefore, conſider it as certain, that England will be a party at the next congreſs.

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London, June 10.

A diſpatch is arrived from the Executive Directory of France to our government, with the anſwer to a requiſition of a paſſport for the purpoſe of our ſending an ambaſſador to Paris to treat for peace. We do not affect to ſtate the anſwer literally; but the ſubſtance we underſtand to be, "That the French are ready to enter upon the negociation; and that they will receive with gladneſs any perſon we may ſend to treat on behalf of this country."

On Thurſday night a meſſenger was diſpatched from Lord Grenville's office to Paris, with the name of the perſon to be ſent as an ambaſſador to treat for peace, that the neceſſary paſſports may be made out.—That perſon we underſtand to be Lord Auckland.

Breaking up of the Mutiny.

Our letters from Sheerneſs, dated laſt night, mention that Capt. Knight, of the Montague, who on Thurſday morning carried on board the two bills and proclamations, had been received by the fleet at the Nore, with the greateſt reſpect, and the moſt ſanguine hopes were entertained of the beſt conſequences ariſing from thoſe acts of energy and ſpirit on the part of the legiſlature and the executive government of the country.

This morning the moſt agreeable and important intelligence was received at the admiralty from Sheerneſs.

Laſt night at the turn of the tide, ſeveral of the ſhips that had been declared in a ſtate of rebellion, began to make a movement, & the Ardent of 64 guns, Repulſe of 64, and Leopard of 50, run into the mouth of the Medway, behind the batteries of Sheerneſs.

Several other ſhips intended to follow them. The Montague would have followed immediately, but the officers and well affected part of the crew found they could not act offenſively, as the diſaffected had poured oil into the touch holes of the guns.

The ſhips that came into Sheerneſs were a good deal damaged from the fire of the more obſtinate of the rebels.

Sixteen of the leaders of the mutiny on board the ſhips that have got in, are in irons.

The crews of the ſhips that remain at the Nore, were diſſatisfied with Parker, becauſe he refuſed to communicate to them the two bills and the proclamations. It was intended that he ſhould this day be ſuperceded in his command of the fleet.

A lieutenant and a midſhipman belonging to the ſhips that have got in, were unfortunately mortally wounded.

We may now congratulate the country upon the breaking up of one of the moſt dangerous mutinies that has ever exiſted ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh navy. We entertain no doubt of all the mutineers returning very ſpeedily to their duty, and of the inſtigators and ringleaders of the rebellion being delivered up to the juſt vengeance of offended law.

Letters were received in town yeſterday from Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Gardner, dated on Sunday laſt off Uſhant. Theſe, we underſtand, repreſent in the moſt explicit terms that the fleet never was in a higher ſtate of diſcipline and good order than it now is.

Liverpool, June 12.

From our correſpondent in town, June 10, Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

"An account at this moment arrived in town with the welcome information, that the mutiny at the Nore was at an end; the mutineers have ſurrendered, and Preſident Parker has made his eſcape."

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NEW-YORK, Auguſt 12.

Laſt evening arrived here, in 51 days from Belfaſt, the ſhip Hancock, Capt. Door. No news.

Auguſt 14.

We have it in our power to lay before the public, the following important particulars. A gentleman from Ireland received a letter on Tueſday evening from his connexion there, ſtating the diſſentions in that country had ariſen to a moſt alarming pitch That the duke of Hienſter has incloſed his titular badge under cover to the king, acquainting his majeſty, he could no longer conſent to wear as an inſignia, of rank and honour that which was become a mark of diſgrace, and that he wiſhed only to be known as a United Iriſhman.

That the poſt-maſter general of Ireland has reſigned his office, worth at leaſt 3,000 pounds ſterling per annum, declaring he could no longer reconcile to himſelf holding an office under the preſent order of things, and that he is alſo a United Iriſhman.

That the city of Dublin, has proclaimed itſelf for the United party, and declares any attempts of the government to coerce them, will produce open rebellion.

The letter is written in Dublin—we regret we have not been able to aſcertain its date, but the gentleman to whom it came was in the city only a few hours, and left it on Friday morning, without giving any publicity to the accounts he had received.

He had engaged his paſſage to return to Ireland, but his letter adviſes him to remain in this country till he hears ſomething further from home. We have every reaſon, from the reſpectability of our authority, to give full credence to the above.

[Mnerva.]

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 14.

MR. BRADFORD,

By inſerting the following, in your uſeful paper, you will render a ſervice to humanity.

—

An Antidote againſt the Billious complaints at this ſeaſon of year.

Aloes, Columbia root, and anniſeed, an ounce of each put into a pint of ſpirits, and after ſtanding ſome time, half a wine glaſs of it in a tumbler of water, taken in the morning—it ſtrenghtens the ſtomach and gives a free paſſage, is a fine purge, as coſtiveneſs in body is a ſource of diſorders.

EXPERIENCE.

N. B. I wiſh our phyſicians would pleaſe to preſcribe a preventive for bilious diſorders, as an ounce of it is worth many pounds of cure. I know they have the goodneſs of heart and humanity, if people will hear.

Captain Rice of the ſhip George, arrived here this day, informs, that he was at Liſbon on the 18th June laſt (the day before he ſailed from St. Ubes) and was there inofrmed by the American conſul, Mr. Tolardo, that the French and Spaniſh armies had entered the frontiers of Portugal in three different bodies. Capt. Rice, ſays, that this news was currently circulated at the exchange in Liſbon and was generally believed.

Letter from New-York, dated Yeſterday.

"I am juſt informed that the captain of the Hancock, on his paſſage from Belfaſt, ſpoke two Engliſh armed ſhips ten days out from Cork, who informed him that all the mutiny ſhips at the Nore had come over to government, except one which had on board Parker and the other delegates—They offered to give themſelves up, on condition of a pardon, which was refuſed by government. I believe this may be depended on—I am now about aſcertaining it more particularly—but I ſhall be too late for the mail if I delay cloſing my letter."

Philadelphia, June 28, 1797.

SIR,

I have juſt heard that by a law of this ſtate, I ought not to have left the ſhip till I had been examined by the health officer. Of this law I was altogether ignorant, ſuppoſing that any laws on that ſubject applied to veſſels from the iſlands and not to European ports, or ſhould not have departed from it. I beg therefore to ſubmit this caſe to your board, and to obſerve, that it is neceſſary to return to the ſhip, that I will do it with pleaſure. Having my family with me, after a long voyage, was an additional motive with me to repair here without delay. Your board will be ſo good as to inſtruct me how to act in a caſe where I alone am culpable for any error that is committed, and culpable by ignorance and not deſign. With great reſpect, ſir, I am your very humble ſervant,

JAMES MONROE,

Mr. John Miller, jun.
Chairman of the
board of health.

—

Philadelphia, July 5, 1797.

GENTLEMEN,

I have already expreſſed to you my regret for having landed from the ſhip, in which I ſailed, ſince I find it is your opinion the law prohibits it, though from an European port and within the juriſdiction of another ſtate. My own judgment was otherwiſe, or certainly I would not have landed, ſince it is the pride of my life to conform and of courſe to obey the laws of my country. I had been long at ſea, my child was ſick, and I was anxious from public conſiderations to repair here as ſoon as poſſible, yet theſe motives would have been weak againſt a reſpect for the law, had I conſtrued it as you do. I mention this to apologize for myſelf.

I have however another motive in writing to you at preſent, and which is to exculpate the pilot Daniel Schilenger, from any blame in this tranſaction, ſince I declare to you that he was oppoſed to my landing, and only accommodated from the knowledge that I had been employed abroad, and a belief that as a public ſervant I ought not to be reſtrained, eſpecially at the preſent intereſting criſis of affairs, by thoſe rules that applied to other paſſengers. I make this communication with a view to do juſtice to a man who certainly intended to his duty faithfully, and appeared to me to be a capable, vigilant and deſerving officer—I therefore muſt hope that he will derive no injury in your good opinion on this account.—With great reſpect, gentlemen,

I am, your very humble ſervant,

JAMES MUNROE.

LYNCHBURG, Auguſt 14.

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☞ *A PRESSING MESSAGE,*

We are informed, has been lately received by the ſuperintendant of Military Stores at New-London, from the War-Office, *directing that a parcel of cannon, ſhot, ſhells, &c. be forwarded with all poſſible diſpatch to* Knoxville. *—What the object may be, we are as yet unable to conjecture—whether it be to commence a talk with our tawney pelted allies the Dons or ſavages, or to furniſh the forts in the Weſtern countries—time will convince.*

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 12.

Capt. Clarke brought home 4 men belonging to the ſhip Virginia Packet, Wills, of Norfolk. This ſhip was bound to Cadiz; when ſhe got off that port ſhe was prevented entering; the capt. then went to Madeira; while he was on ſhore a French privateer cut her out of the road, and carried her to Santa Cruz in Teneriffe, where ſhe was condemned by the French conſul, notwithſtanding the American conſul at Madeira had diſpatched a veſſel to claim her as American property.

Capt. Clarke informs, that about the 20th June two Engliſh frigates, which were cruizing off Santa Cruz, ſent in five boats, and cut out of that road a Spaniſh galleon from the East-Indies, which had a very conſiderable quantity of money on board. They alſo cut out a French brig, belonging to the Republic, mounting 14 guns, which was bound to the Eaſt Indies.

From the Merchants' Advertiser.

Mr. BRADFORD,

I have obſerved in the Philadelphia papers a paragraph extracted from the Minerva, tending to make a wrong impreſſion on the mind of the public, by a falſe ſtatement on which the writer has made the moſt unjuſt and ſlanderous comments. In the piece referred to, the writer attempts to deprecate the character of Gen. Allen on account of his being the owner of 20,000 ſtand of arms, 20 braſs field pieces, and camp equipage, purchaſed of the French government, laden on board the ſhip Olive Branch, bound for New-York, but taken into Portſmouth, England, and detained for trial. The writer wiſhes to inſinuate that thoſe arms were deſtined for Canada, to be uſed in the revolutionizing that country; becauſe he ſays, Gen. Allen had no expreſs order from the governor of Vermont, nor was there any expreſs law of that ſtate, which contemplated the purchaſe. But let me enquire, if, even allowing Gen. Allen had no order from the governor, and no law exiſted directing the purchaſe, but as there was no law againſt it, how is the charge of improper intentions to be juſtified: Is it not well known, that Gen. Allen commands one third part of the military force of Vermont? That he commands the northern diviſion—almoſt deſtitute of arms—on a frontier which nothing, certainly, but the want of financial reſources, can have prevented our government not only from arming, but from fortifying?—This cavilling writer proceeds to object to the purchaſe on account of its cheapneſs and the lengthy credit allowed for payment—but is it not known that arms have been ſold in France for leſs than one fourth of their value in America? Then, wherein conſiſts the impropriety of Gen. Allen's obtaining a credit in France, of his giving a credit to the inhabitants of Vermont, ſupplying them with arms, &c. 25 per cent. cheaper than any one elſe, and at the ſame time reſerving a handſome and honorable profit to himſelf?

Let me tell this conjecturer, that governor Chittenden did know and approve of Gen. Allen's intentions before ſailing for Europe. Let me tell him likewiſe, that a letter from Gen. Allen was publiſhed laſt ſummer in the Vermont and New-Hampſhire papers, informing the inhabitants of his ſtate, that he ſhould effect his purchaſe and ſupply them with the arms. Now is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that Gen. Allen would have made this publication in Auguſt laſt (if I miſtake not) when the Olive Branch was not to ſail before the middle of the following winter, if his intentions had been to forward the purchaſe into Canada. There are but two ways in which he could have effected ſuch an object, the one by the way of the river St. Laurence, the other by New-York up the Hudſon river; notwithſtanding the ſagacious author complains of myſtery in the affair of the Olive Branch, has ſhe not been proved to be an American ſhip, with regular papers, and regularly cleared out for New-York, the moſt convenient port to the place of diſtination?

The pretence under which the Britiſh frigate carried her into port, was, that ſhe might poſſibly be deſtined for Ireland, or St. Domingo. Had ſhe been deſtined for Canada, by the river St. Laurence, ſhe would not have been unattended by a conſiderable French armed force. Were the arms intended to be ſent into Canada by Hudſon's river, there would from Albany to Whitehall, (the head of Lake Champlain) be 75 miles land carriage; and when all New-York, New-Hampſhire, and Vermont, knew thoſe arms were expected, could it be poſſible that they could be conveyed by this rout, the great thoroughfare for paſſing and repaſſing in and out of Canada; doth it admit of a poſſibility that they could be conveyed at leaſt, without detection? This great politician, conjectures that the French directory muſt be acceſſary and concerned in the deſtination of thoſe arms, on account of the great length of time allowed Gen. Allen for the payment of the laſt inſtalment. In the name of common ſenſe, had not Gen. Allen an indubitable right to obtain as lengthy a term of credit of the French directory as he poſſibly could? Even if the laſt inſtallment was prolonged to the term of time (which Heaven avert) when thoſe very arms ſhould be pointed at the French people, and be the inſtruments of deſtroying as many of them, as Buonaparte did of the Auſtrians when he purſued them above the clouds. This retailer in reputations, goes on to ſay, that from his pretended ſtatement of facts, and from which he draws his unnatural concluſions, that he pledges the faith of his paper, viz. the Minerva. Let me now tell him that his inſinuations to the public, his concluſions and conjectures, are all palpable falſehoods, and that they are ſuch, I pledge my life.

Let me likewiſe inform this dealer in probabilites, that the Executive of the United States has been ſufficiently convinced of the honeſty of Gen. Allen's intentions in this importation. Let me inform him that ſufficient proofs have been produced from the governor of Vermont, the members of the ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives, in congreſs, from that ſtate, to ſatisfy the Preſident of the United States, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Liſton, his Britannic Majeſty's miniſter, that there was nothing fraudulent, diſhonorable or myſterious in this importation; but that the arms, camp equipage and artillery, were intended ſolely for the uſe of the citizens of the United States; in conſequence of which Mr. Liſton has wrote home to the Britiſh court for their releaſement.

This author's inſinuations, that Col. Lyon's oppoſition to that part of the bill prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition, was a colluſive operation to effect a revolution in Canada, are as compiete a burleſque on common ſenſe—as Don Quixote was on Knight-errantry and the emoluments that were to ariſe to him from ſuch a ſcheme of buſineſs, were as fanciful as Sancho's promiſed iſland. It is well know that that part of Vermont Col. Lyon repreſents, excels in the manufacture of iron—that the ſmall county in which he reſides contains 20 forges, beſides furnaces and ſlitting mills, &c. He himſelf is deeply intereſted in the ſucceſs of the eſtabliſhments, and many of his conſtituents ſubſiſt by this laudable employment. Is it then to be wondered that he ſhould oppoſe a meaſure which in his judgment appeared likely to do conſiderable injury to this branch of buſineſs—but Col. Lyon might have objected on other grounds, for it is ſtill a queſtion amongſt politicians whether prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition, tends to diminiſh or increaſe the quantity of thoſe articles in our country, or whether the quantity manufactured would not be more certainly encreaſed by allowing the free exportation.

You ARGUS of a politician, the public are not to be bullied into a belief of your doubts, your poſſibilities, and your myſteries; take off your maſk, and confeſs a plot has been diſcovered, a plot that was not connected nor aided by French intereſt or influence.—Confeſs the power of Britiſh gold!—Sir, the Britiſh faction in America are too far diſcovered—it is too late for you to turn the tables—the public mind is already rouſed into reſentment by your perfidy—the die is already caſt, and you muſt ſhrink behind the blackened curtain of your own deceit,

JOHN ALLEN FINCH.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11.

Captain Viſſal in the ſloop Young William, from Dunkirk, and captain Stone, Knowles and Brown, at Glouceſter from Bourdeaux, bring our European advices down to the 23d of June, 13 days later than our former accounts. A change had operated in the French government, ſince the admiſſion of the New Director, and Third, almoſt tantamount to a revolution.

The conduct of all conſiderable officers is ſeverely ſcrutinized. Already the moſt aſtoniſhing dilapidatory exceſſes have been detected. Truguet, the miniſter of marine, Merlin of juſtice, De la Croix, of Foreign relations, and Romall of the Interieur, it ſeems are diſmiſſed.

The firſt charged with ſharing in Sonthonax's plunder, with having ſuppreſſed information of the attrocities of that tyrant of St. Domingo, and with having defrauded the republic in his proviſion contracts. The charges againſt the others are not ſpecified. The recal of Sonthonax and his colleagues in power and iniquity at St. Domingo, is produced by the moſt perfect conviction of their criminality—and reſolutions to purge and reform that important colony. The dark picture of the crimes committed at this ill fated iſland, and their effects, would be beyond credence, if not accompanied with plenary evidence. Vice-admiral Joyeuſe is appointed chief of the new commiſſion to be ſent out, and judging from a ſpeech he delivered on his appointment, we conceive the Iſlanders under his humanity, will once more be happy, and the citizens of the United States by his juſtice be freed from thoſe horrid perſecutions and robberies, which have deſtroyed or beggared many, and eſſentially affected the whole.

The change in France, we believe, will operate greatly in the American favor. We have been abuſed extremely under the ex-officers—the new, mean to purſue different meaſures—it is not probable they will wiſh to deſtroy the remnant of our commerce—it is not probable they will improve on a ſyſtem, which has been called *unjuſt* in France—they muſt—they will ſeek to harmonize once more with us—and treat us equitably.

Theſe pleaſing circumſtances and conſiderations, are heightened by the certainty that, negotiations for peace, have commenced.

At the time of the ſailing of the above mentioned captains from Bourdeaux, it was currently reported that Mr. Pinckney, our envoy, had been invited to Paris from Rotterdam. This rumour was probably created from the evident change in the diſpoſition of the French rulers.

MUTINY in JERVIS's FLEET.

Captain Percival from Liſbon, who ſailed the beginning of July, and who arrived this morning, informs, that the day before he ſailed, a report was in general circulation, that a mutiny had broken out in Jervis's fleet, and that coercion had been uſed by the admiral, and 26 ſailors hung at the yard arm.

From Halifax, Auguſt 8.—Our lateſt foreign news is by merchant ſhips—No packets having lately arrived. It is ſtated that ſymptoms of revolt had appeared on board the Victory, one of Jervis's fleet, and that they had been deſtroyed, by the execution of ſome of the ſailors.

The account of Mr. Pitt's diſmiſſal, as contained in French papers muſt be erroneous. He may have notified to the Britiſh king and miniſtry, a determination to reſign—which not having done at our laſt date, the public might not be acquainted with, tho Grenville might think himſelf juſtifiable in ſending ſuch notice, as it is ſaid he did to France.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

By the Young William, from Dunkirk, papers were received to June 6. By arrivals at Glouceſter, we were favored with Paris prints of June 23d. To the captain, Charles Rogers, who furniſhed us with the papers, both the public and ourſelves are greatly indebted.

PARIS, June 5.

The treaty of peace with the emperor is ſigned. There will be no congreſs. The emperor has undertaken to arrange every thing relating to the princes of the empire, and to act as a mediator with the king of England. This news is official.

Barbe Marbois, ſpeaking of the ſituation of our finances, has charged the miniſter of juſtice (Merlin) with great dilapidations.

A duel has been fought between the ex-general Jourdan and Merlin, in which the latter was ſlightly wounded.

APPARENT DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Truguet, Merlin, Charles De la Croix, and Romal, the *worthy* ſupporters of French liberty, have arrived at the moment of their diſgrace; calumniated by public writers, calumniated by the legiſlative body, what they have done to *ſave* their country ſerves as a pretext to their proſecutors. Depoſed by public opinion, what reſiſtance could they make to the enemies, which the remembrance of *their* conduct inceſſantly raiſed againſt them? The directory is ſilent before their accuſers. To morrow, perhaps they will return to the obſcure crowd. To morrow, perhaps, they will be interrogated as vile criminals. To morrow, perhaps———" but every thing is ruined "——[rhodomontade.]

Sonthonax, Raymond and their accomplices, are recalled. They are to be ſucceeded by a commiſſion, at whoſe head is placed Villaret Joyeuſe, a rear-admiral and an antient officer of the marine.

DECREE OF THE DIRECTORY,
of June 3.

The Directory reſolves that the functions of citizen Raymond, Romme St. Lawrent, and Sonthonax, agents appointed by the directory, for the iſland of St. Domingo, in execution of the law of 5th Pluvoiſe 4th year, ſhall ceaſe on the 4th of Thermidor, 5th year—at the expiration of the term of their functions. They ſhall proceed, without the ſmalleſt delay, to the Executive Directory, in *order to render an account of their miſſion.* To this effect they ſhall take all neceſſary meaſures; the miniſter of marine is charged with the execution of the preſent decree.

June 10.

After the ſigning the preliminaries of peace, Buonaparte, on quitting the Auſtrian provinces, collected his victorious army on the frontiers of Italy: There, in an immenſe plain, he arranged his brethren in arms; then walking from batalion to battalion, the young hero addreſſed them as follows:—

"My brave friends, you have reſtored peace to your country and covered yourſelves with immortal glory. It is however neceſſary to remain ſtill a longer time under arms. We muſt yet root out the laſt of our enemies. I ſhall give you all the leave of abſence, in order that you may viſit your parents and connections. When you ſhall have embraced them, ſtill think of your country. I ſhall proceed and wait for you at *Calais*; and am perſuaded that not one of you will be wanting at the rendezvous."

June 13.

OF PEACE.

An Engliſh Cartel has arrived at Calais, with diſpatches containing two packets, one for the municipality, in which was found incloſed, a letter ſigned Grenville, by which the Engliſh miniſter, on informing them that Mr. Pitt was no longer in place requeſted them to forward inſtantly to the Directory the packet intended for them.—Theſe diſpatches contain new overtures made by the King to the Directory to bring about a prompt and definitive pacification.—The high eſteem in which citizen Barthelemy is held in England, and the happy influence of his nomination, will not a little contribute to accelerate this moment. General peace will therefore probably be one of the firſt benefits for which France will be indebted to its new Director. He could not arrive under more happy auſpices.

June 19.

Notwithſtanding the language of the Engliſh papers, we are aſſured that the depoſition of Mr. Pitt, has been *officially* announced to the French government.

The propoſitions brought by the packet boat from Calais, ſays the "Journal of Freemen," were only propoſitions "*A la Malmſbury.*" They were intended to procure a paſſport for an Engliſh miniſter, who would not treat except in a congreſs. The Directory has ſupported the character which it developed relative to the policy of Pitt, and will not treat except with England alone.

June 23.

The negociations with the Engliſh miniſters will not take place at Paris, but at Lille, as we have already announced. The following is the anſwer ſaid to have been made by the Directory to the new Envoy of Great Britain who has arrived in Paris.—"That the renewal of negociations experience no difficulty on the part of the French government, who equally deſire to put an end to the misfortunes of the war; but that previouſly, the Directory exacts, that general principles ſhould be eſtabliſhed, to ſerve as a baſis to ulterior negociation. That England being now acquainted with the price at which ſhe may obtain peace, it is natural that ſhe ſhould offer a view of the treaty upon which all the negociations are to turn: That finally the Directory would willingly liſten to the propoſitions of the Britiſh government; but that agents choſen by the two powers meet at Lille for the purpoſe of entering upon negociations, and that they would not be continued at Paris, except in caſe the two parties ſhould agree upon the principles which are to ſerve as a baſis to the treaty of peace. We have already made known the three negociators whom the Directory had nominated; charged to proceed to Lille to treat upon a peace with the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries. This choice does not appear to be pleaſing to every body, and the following is the opinion entertained of the members of this commiſſion:

Letourneur, entirely a ſtranger in making negociations; Pleville Pelle, an old Marine Captain, and an excellent officer, but who has never employed his attention in diplomatic affairs; and finally, Maret, who was plunged into the dungeons of Auſtria, when he was proceeding upon the embaſſy to Naples. This latter choice is a very good one and will be generally applauded. Maret poſſeſſes intelligence, talents and addreſs, and has already diſcharged with honor, two miſſions near the Cabinet of London, where he made himſelf eſteemed. Colchen, Secretary General of the commiſſion, was Commiſſary of Foreign Affairs after the 9th Thermidor. He unites to a great capacity, a prudent, upright and conciliatory diſpoſition: A firm character, an integrity often proved, and a long habit of affairs and political ſubjects.

The Redacteur, (half official journal) informs us that a paſſport has been diſpatched to the Engliſh government, for the negociator who is to proceed to Lille, agreeable to the requeſt made by Lord Grenville. This negociator is not yet known, adds the ſame journal. The Engliſh papers however aſſure us, that there will be three negotiators, and point out Meſſrs. Eden, Auckland, and Lanſdown; the two firſt are known to the diplomatic world, the third is one of the celebrated members of the oppoſition, and ſigned the laſt peace with France. Some journals mention Lord St. Helens inſtead of Mr. Eden. Lille was choſen on account of its Telegraph, and as being nearly intermediate between London and Paris.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt 25.*

An alarm having prevailed in Philadelphia reſpecting the appearance of the Yellow Fever in the neighbourhood of Penn-ſtreet, the Governor of Pennſylvania wrote, on the 14th inſtant, to the College of Phyſicians of Philadelphia, on the ſubject. Dr. John Redman, Preſident of the College, returned for anſwer on the 16th, that it was evident that a malignant, contagious fever, has lately appeared in Penn-ſtreet and its vicinity. Dr. Ruſh was of opinion that it was the billious yellow fever, and the ſame which has exiſted after warm weather, time out of mind, in moſt cities of the United States. It is pretty generally agreed that the diſeaſe was not introduced from a foreign country, but occaſioned by putrid exhalation from ſome foul matter thrown out of ſeveral ſhips on the wharves at or near Pine ſtreet. The fever has become contagious and proved fatal to eighteen perſons within five days. The Phyſicians have deſired the families in Penn-ſtreet to remove, as a means of preventing the ſpreading of the contagion—and every exertion is uſed to ward off the calamity that threatens them.

An arrival at Newbury port mentions, that a Britiſh packet had been carried into Guadaloupe, that had 10,000 joes on board for the payment of the troops at Barbadoes.

The ſhip Mars, Cuſcaden, arrived at New York the 15th inſtant, with 430 paſſengers in good health; among whom are a number who belonged to the United Iriſhmen. They ſailed on the 16th of June, when that country ſtill remained unſettled.

The ſhip Atlas, arrived in the Delaware the beginning of this month, brought 500 paſſengers.—Verbal accounts ſtate, that there were 13 veſſels at Londonderry, 2 at Belfaſt, and 1 at Newry, which expected to come out to America with *paſſengers*; the deſire of leaving that country was more prevalent than ever.

By Capt. Marlin, of the ſch'r Proſperity, arrived at New York, we have accounts of the Preliminaries of Peace being agreed to between France and Great Britain, ſaid to have been received in the Weſt Indies by a Britiſh ſloop of war that had brought accounts from London to the 26th June.

On Wedneſday laſt departed this life in this town, in the bloom of youth, Miſs ANN SELDEN, of Norfolk.

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmalineſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

NOTICE.

THE subſcriber, adminiſtrator of Col. Frederick Werneck, dec. anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 21, 1797. (12c.)

Mr. PRENTIS,

AS Truſtee for Mrs. Bromley, (late Mrs. Falkner) I think it is my duty to inform the public, that the Tract of LAND called BELLEVUE, which Mr. Thomas Lewis has advertiſed for ſale, on the 28th of this month, is liable to be ſold for a conſiderable balance, due from David Roſs, Eſq. who purchaſed it of the late Col. Falkner, and that no deed for the ſame has been made, either to Mr. Roſs, or Mr. John May, dec. nor will a deed be executed, conveying it either to Mr Roſs, or the repreſentatives of Mr. May, until the ſaid balance ſhall be completely diſcharged.

ROBERT BOLLING.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 24, 1797.

State of North-Carolina.

Hillſborough Diſtrict, Court of Equity, April Term, 1797.

Eliſa Mitchel, Charles Mitchel, Hannah Mitchel, Executors and Executrix of David Mitchell, deceaſed, and Len Hendly Bullock—*Complainants, againſt*

George Long, and Alexander Boyd, *Defendants.*

OATH having been made by Elija Mitchell, one of the Complainants in the above mentioned cauſe, that he doth not know where George Long, one of the Defendants, reſides, but is informed he is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia; and that Alexander Boyd, the other Defendant, is an inhabitant of the State of Virginia alſo: On motion of the Complainant, by their Solicitor Lenard Henderſon, it is ordered by the Court, that the Defendants do put in their anſwers to the Bill of the Complainants, on or before the firſt day of the enſuing term, being the 6th day of October 1797—and that this order be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in the Gazette of Peterſburg (Virginia) and the North Carolina Journal likewiſe.

6* ROBERT BELL, C. M. E.

Auguſt 24, 1797.

Mr. PRENTIS,

WHILE we view with indignation the abortive attempt of Mr. A. G. to ridicule the Storekeepers of Peterſburg, we cannot but perceive our riſibility excited, when we obſerve the feebleneſs, the malice, and the inſufficiency of his project. We are unable to tell whether Mr. A. G. is a Storekeeper or not—but if he is, we hope the old proverb will not be verified, that "one bad ſheep ſpoils the flock;" and indeed we are convinced, that unleſs his arguments are more ſolid, and his reaſoning more agreeable to common ſenſe, it will be entirely out of his power to lead us aſtray—and yet we cannot deny, but what we feel ſome emotions of pity in the midſt of our reſentment, by adverting to this circumſtance, that probably Mr. A. G's extreme want, together with his being totally rejected by the merchants, might give birth to his plain, worthy performance. For ſurely there never was a production more demonſtrative of this melancholy truth, that there is as great a vacuum in his purſe, as there is in his head.—As for the perſon who undertook to anſwer Mr. A. G. in your laſt paper, we'll be ſworn that he never will be hanged for his wiſdom; for we can aſſure him, that he poſſeſſes neither the plauſibility of a Paine, nor the ſharp cutting ſatire of a Porcupine—tho' in the end of his piece he appears a little incenſed againſt A. G. yet his beginning ſeems indirectly to ſecond his arguments—but as was obſerved of Mr. Burke by a certain author, this is a mode of argument perfectly accordant with his paradoxical genius.

A. B.
C. D. } Storekeepers.

Charlotte County, Auguſt 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff,
againſt
JOHN WATKINS, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Little Roanoake Church in the ſaid county, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

Copy,—Teſte.

(2m.) THOMAS READ, C.

COMMITTED to the jail of Suſſex county, on the 6th day of May laſt, a Negro Man Slave, who ſays his name is MINGO, and that he belongs to Duncan M'Rae, living near Camden, in South-Carolina:—the ſaid Negro had on when committed, a negro cotton jacket and overalls, an oznaburg ſhirt very much worn, and had with him a ſnuff coloured broad cloth coat; appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a ſcar on his left hand, occaſioned by a burn. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PETERS, Jailor.

Suſſex, July 6, 1797. (eosm)

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, at Leache's Tavern, near Peterſburg, on the 10th Auguſt 1797, a dark GREY MARE, 5 years old, 4 feet 10 inches high, newly ſhod before, trots naturally—ſhe has a knot on her near flank the remains of an impoſthume. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, or give ſuch intelligence that he gets her, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Charlotte, Auguſt 17, 1797. (4p.)

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber the 9th of April laſt, living in Granville county, North Carolina, a likely Virginia born NEGRO MAN named

BILL;

About five or ſix and twenty years of age, but has a young countenance—he had on when he went away, a ſhort round coat, home ſpun—and alſo a ſhort white and yellow ſtriped round coat, and a red mixt long coat, home ſpun; he has alſo a ſmall ſcar on one ſide of his face: And I do ſuppoſe he will own one Robert Gordon for his maſter, the reaſon why, I let the ſaid Gordon have him on trial—if he liked him, he was to buy him, but the negro ranaway before the bargain was confirmed. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid negro, or bringing him to me, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, excluſive of what the law allows.

THOMAS POOL.

Auguſt 24, 1797. (8p)

THE Adminiſtrator of Elizabeth Fitzhugh, dec. being anxious to cloſe his accounts with the heirs of the decedent, requeſts of all perſons that have unſettled accounts with the eſtate, to apply to Mr. George May without delay, he being fully authoriſed to act.

Auguſt 19, 1797. (3)

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thurſday in October next, and will continue three days.—Firſt day worth about £. 45, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horſe, &c. except the winning horſe on the firſt day, and worth about £. 20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Alſo an elegant ſaddle will be run for the ſecond Thurſday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, Auguſt 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houſes and Lots in the Town of Peterſburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be ſold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers. As conſiderable portions of the abovementioned property, are ſubject to leaſes of various modifications; and as other portions are ſomewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjuſt the whole advantageouſly for public ſale. It is therefore deemed moſt adviſeable, to receive propoſitions from thoſe who may chooſe to become purchaſers, deſcribing the particular portions thereof, they reſpectively propoſe to purchaſe; for this purpoſe the ſubſcriber will attend at Peterſburg during the ſitting of the next diſtrict court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property ſhould not be diſpoſed of at private ſale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumſtances will admit, and expoſed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of theſe ſales is to anſwer an immediate preſſure, it is expected that a conſiderable portion of the purchaſe money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although ſome credit will be allowed for ſome portion of the purchaſe money under particular circumſtances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purpoſes mentioned in the premites.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 19, 1797.

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thurſday in October, and continue three days.

Firſt day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purſe, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, Auguſt 17, 1797. (6w)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale on reaſonable terms, by
MOSES M. MYERS,

Prime SUGARS in Hogſheads and Barrels.
PORT WINE of excellent Quality in Quarter Caſks.
London Particular MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter Caſk.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 14, 1797. (8t.)

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 28th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock,

By order of the ADMINISTRATRIX,
At the STORE of the late JOHN RENAUD, in Old-Street,
Will be ſold to the Higheſt Bidder;
All the STOCK in TRADE,
Conſiſting of a general Aſſortment of

GROCERIES
AND DRY-GOODS.

Six months credit will be allowed on all Sums of £. 20 and upwards—Purchaſers giving Bond and approved Securities.

After the above SALE, will be put up to the Higheſt Bidder, the Leaſe of the ſaid Premiſes—being for 6 Years from the 1ſt September laſt. Conditions will be declared at the Time.

WM. HAXALL, V. M.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (3)

LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt Office of Peterſburg 1ſt of Auguſt, 1797,

A.

ELIZABETH ALDRIGE, care of Mr. Marks. Thomas Atwell.

B.

Cunpbell Blader. Grey Briggs, Jun. Mr. Burnett. Dr. Aſa Barns, Lunenburg county. Mrs. Eleanor Banbridge, care of Mr. Reany. Jeſſe Bonner. Dinwiddie county.

C.

John Cock, Nottoway county. Richard H. Cock, Smith Carter. Jonathan Curtis. Butler Claiborne 2. Dinwiddie county, care of Richard H. Cock. Cunningham and Dillon. Iſaac Coles, Halifax county care of William Barkeſdale.

D.

Mrs. Ann Downman 2, Dinwiddie. Capt. Joſeph Davis, ſchooner Mary Ann. Mrs. Litty Dougherty, Broadway. Robert Dickerſon, Nottoway county. Robert De Graffinread, Lunenburg county. James Denton, Brunſwick county. James Davis, Brunſwick county. Mr. Dubaq.

E.

Richard Eppes, Prince George county.

F.

Thomas Farrar. Thomas Fenner. William Friend Oſborne's. Thomas and William Friend 2, Oſborne's. Joſeph Friend, Oſborne's.

G.

Mr. Gobbe. John Goode, Cheſterfield county. Peterſon Goodwin, Dinwiddie. Eraſmus Gill 3. Samuel Greenhill 2, Nottoway county. John or Hugh Gittiland. Hugh Gordon.

H.

Samuel Hunter.

I.

Sarah Jones.

K.

John Yo. Kleinhoff, Cheſterfield.

M.

Ebenezer Macgowen, Nottoway county. Mrs. Suſannah Meade John Moody, Lunenburg. James Meacham, Brunſwick.

P.

Mrs. Peachy, care of Thomas G. Peachy. John Gilbert Penſion 2. John Pittus, Lunenburg.

R.

Hamphrey Richards. Mr. Robinſon. Mrs. Suſannah Ruffin. Theodrick Bland Ruffin. Joſhua Rice 2. David Roſs. Captain Iſaac Raynolds, ſloop Peggy and Molley of Philadelphia. Philip Roots.

S.

James Scott, or in his abſence, David Roſs. George W. B Spooner. Joel Sturdivant. Francis Smith, Prince George county. William Stevenſon, Lunenburg county, care of George Buchanan.

T.

Peyton Tucker, Dinwiddie county. William Taylor, Lunenburg county.

V.

Miſs Kitty Vaughan. John Verrel, Dinwiddie county.

W.

John S. Webb, at Dr. Shores. William William, Prince George. John Watts. William Watſon, Nottoway county. Archer Walthall. Samuel Wardlow, care of P. White.

J. GRAMMAR.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Suſſex county, about the 10th of June laſt, a Negro Man Named

DANIEL;

About ſix feet two inches high, very black, ſtout, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, bends forward in his knees, has a down caſt look, and about twenty-five years old.—Any perſon who will take up the ſaid Negro Man and deliver him to me in Suſſex, or ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

As he has lately been ſeen in or about Peterſburg it is probable he may now be lurking in that neighbourhood.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned againſt harbouring or carrying away the ſaid Negro Man, as they ſhall anſwer the ſame at their peril.

THOMAS DUNN.

Suſſex, Auguſt 17, 1797. (4*)

The Subſcriber wiſhes to
Purchaſe Immediately,

THIRTY or FORTY of the Largeſt and Fatteſt OXEN to be had—for ſuch a liberal price will be given, whether they are Cattle that have had the diſtemper or not will be no great object, nor is their age of any conſequence provided they are fat.

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (2w)

I WISH TO RENT,

For One or more Years,

THE STORE and LUMBER HOUSE late occupied by WILLIAM CLARK & Co. poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of September, after which period, the NOTARY'S OFFICE will be kept in ſome more central ſituation than his preſent reſidence, of which notice will be given.

SAMUEL DAVIES.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797.

The Co-Partnerſhip of
CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

The Co-partnerſhip of
Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day diſſolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all perſons who have claims againſt them, are deſired to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to tranſact buſineſs in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a conſtant ſupply of

DRY GOODS,
AND,
GROCERIES,

Which he will ſell at *very moderate prices* for Caſh, or country produce.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

The Co-partnerſhip of
Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments, and ſuch as have any demands againſt them will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS,

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed of at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to
Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, July 27, 1797. (8w)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,
Next door to the POST-OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to two Decretal Orders made by the High Court of Chancery, the 1ſt day of June 1796, and the 30th of May 1797, will be ſold at public auction,

A TRACT of Land on Coleman's creek, in the county of Halifax, containing 2075 acres more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Mr. Roger Atkinſon and others, being the land ſold by Peter Rogers to Alexander Shaw, and by Shaw conveyed in truſt to ſecure the payment of ſundry debts ſpecified in the ſaid deed.

At the ſame time will be ſold another tract of 256 acres, on the river Hyco, Orange county, North-Carolina, formerly the property of James and Robert Bell, which likewiſe adjoins Mr. Atkinſon's land, and is included in the abovementioned deed of truſt.

The ſale will be on the firſt mentioned premiſes on Tueſday the 10th day of October next, and will be conducted by the commiſſioners appointed by the decree laſt abovementioned.

A credit of ſix months will be allowed the purchaſers, who muſt enter into bonds with good ſecurity, for inſuring payment of the purchaſe money. A good title will be made to the lands when the bonds are diſcharged.

Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe, will no doubt ſatisfy themſelves by viewing the land before the day of ſale—and further information may be had, on application to Meſſrs. Kennon Jones, or Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie, John Maſon, of Lunenburg, or to

DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 16, 1797. (8w)

NORFOLK, August 19.

For the HERALD.

REMARKS.

The preſent critical ſituation of our country as it reſpects our foreign relations, has become a matter of very ſerious import to every thinking and reflecting mind—but a little time ago an open rupture with our ancient ally, was thought by moderate men almoſt inevitable—that we may extricate ourſelves from our difficulties by candid explanations, by able, upright, and fair negociations, and that theſe may prove ſucceſsful to avert the gathering ſtorm which ſeems immenſely pregnant with dangers to our land, muſt be the ardent wiſh of every true American.—That man cannot have the intereſts of his country at heart who would not depricate a war with any nation upon earth.—It will readily be acknowledged that every citizen of our country poſſeſſes an undoubted right freely to inveſtigate the conduct of public ſervants. Indeed a certain degree of ſuſpicion, however odious in private life, when directed to men in high official ſtations, begets a watchfulneſs in the people over them, and thereby becomes a virtue.

It may with great propriety be aſked, whether the conduct of our executive juſtifies the expectation that the ineſtimable bleſſing of peace, will be ſecured and prolonged to our beloved country; and that the reſult of the preſent miſſion to France will prove honorable to us?

That it is the duty of our adminiſtration carefully to avoid every circumſtance of irritation, to deal openly and impartially towards all the powers at war, will not be denied. If this then be our true policy, what concluſion is to be drawn from Mr. Pickering's report, publiſhed in the Herald of the 24th ult —Speaking of Spain, he ſays, "There "have probably been a number of captures by Spa- "niſh cruizers, although not particularly ſpeci- "fied."—Is this the proper language to be uſed by a man elevated to the firſt office under our government, and the organ of its ſentiments? What can Mr. Pickering mean by ſuch ambiguous inſinuations? Can he be ſo ſtupid as to think it of no conſequence to plunge us into a war with that powerful and opulent nation; from whom we have received and may continue to receive, great and manifeſt commercial benefits? We have ſeen nothing to juſtify Mr. Pickering's concluſion. We have an account indeed of one capture made by the cruizers of that nation.—The ſecretary proceeds—and mark the difference—"Captures and loſſes by Britiſh cruizers the ſecreta- "ry preſumes have not been numerous"—This cannnot be reconciled with the almoſt daily publications in different parts of the continent. The Herald of the 3d inſt. contains a liſt of 20 captures lately made by Britiſh cruizers! The ſecretary having taken the newſpapers for his guide, he certainly could not be ignorant of thoſe depredations; for he goes on and ſtates—"To ſupply in ſome meaſure "the want of official papers, an examination has "been made of two newſpapers publiſhed in Phila- "delphia. This examination was chiefly made "with a view to aſcertain the number of French "captures, and the circumſtances attending them; "the reſult of the whole is annexed. It is regret- "ted that the time did not permit a re-examination "of thoſe papers, to aſcertain likewiſe the captures "made by the Britiſh cruizers."—At the moment the ſecretary by his vague and extravagant conjectures, in language highly coloured, is bringing the conduct of France and Spain to our view in full array, he artfully conceals that of Britain towards us; and attempts to viel their ſhameful atrocities, and abuſes, and paſſively overlooks the outrages committed by that nation, on our neutral rights and defenceleſs commerce. *

Witneſs the proteſt of Rufus Row, maſter of the ſch'r Induſtry, taken before Samuel Barrett, Eſq. in Boſton, againſt James Newman, commander of the Britiſh frigate Ceres, who captured his veſſel; and in order to make her a prize, her regiſter was altered; impreſſed his mate and two others, all natives of Maſſachuſetts. If the Captain's log-book and report be true, a recent inſtance took place in Cheſepeake Bay. A ſhip bound to this port, a conſiderable diſtance within the capes was fired upon, boarded, and the Captain forcibly taken from his veſſel and carried on board a Britiſh man of war, where he was groſsly abuſed—This affair was ſtrangely huſhed up. Theſe inſtances are mentioned merely to bring the truth to light, not with any diſpoſition to aggravate.

Upon a review of Mr. Pickering's report it ſeems eminently calculated to miſlead the people. How far he has verified the prediction of our late worthy Preſident his fellow citizens are left to judge. He long ago pronounced him unfit for the high ſtation he now holds, and viewed him on his firſt coming into office, as "a ſucceſſor in form only to the de- "liberative talents of his predeceſſor."—Theſe remarks are chiefly intended to point out and detect the truy deluſive and partial conduct of Mr. Pickering—A conduct that evidently tends to impede a reconciliation ſo much deſired by France and us, and to deſtroy that harmony and good underſtanding, which our upright and enlightened miniſter, Mr. Monroe, by all juſtifiable means, endeavored to cultivate. It is not my intention or inclination to enter into a defence of the meaſures of that republic. Should ſhe pertinaciouſly inſiſt on our breaking our engagements with other nations, as a precedent ſtep to reſtoring the uſual intercourſe, and entering into negociation with us—perhaps not one American will be found ſo ſervile in principle, as to be willing to yield to her unjuſt demands. Our national honour forbids it. To comply, would be to ſurrender our ſovereignty and our independence. We may confidently expect, by carefully avoiding to grant commercial preferences, by an equal, conſiſtent, and uniform deportment to all nations, to enſure to ourſelves a continuance of the good will of them all.

AN AMERICAN.

Norfolk, Auguſt 17, 1797.

* *Such conduct is a direct violation of the ſtipulation contained in the XVIIIth article of the treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and the United States.*

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AMERICAN ECONOMICS.

OILNUT, OR BUTTERNUT,

Styled by the German botaniſts, JUGLANS ALBA; by the Engliſh, JUGLANS NICKA; and by the Americans, JUGLANS CATHARTICA.

It is a well known property of this valuable tree, that its bark will die twelve diſtinct colours, or ſhades of colours, one for each month in which it may chance to be collected. This is noticed by Dr. Belknap, in his intereſting Hiſtory of New Hampſhire;—who obſerves that it has "a quality of dying ſeveral ſhades of grey and black."

It is reported that a farmer's wife, in this vicinity, has diſcovered a method of dying, with the bark of this tree, in ſuch a manner as that the ſame piece of cloth, once well coloured in the month of January, without further proceſs, will aſſume a new diſtinct colour, as it paſſes through every ſucceeding month of the year; beſides ſeveral agreeable ſhades as it terminates one month and enters upon another. This bids fair to open a wide field to American economics; as the young farmer, from his maternal loom and dyetub, will be able to ſport to appearance twelve ſuits of cloathes at the expence of one; and if he can only contrive to ſuit the joys and ſorrows of life to the colour in ſeaſon, he may, without a new application to the taylor or trader, with his ſtock ſuit, be completely equipped for a dance, a military muſter, or a funeral. Like all other great diſcoveries, this was ſaid to have been made by mere accident.

This cuſtomary liquid of the dietub, not readily being procured, the good woman infuſed, as it is conjectured, the root of arum, or poke, in water; and having died the cloth, for her huſband's coat, a handſome grey, put it away in the cheſt. Some months after, in looking for the cloth to make up, ſhe was ſurpriſed to find it miſſing, and a bright blue in its place. Her huſband being an enſign in the militia, ſhe concluded he had changed the grey for a cloth proper for regimentals. White lappels were applied, and the regimentals were made. It was in vain the enſign aſſerted, that he had not ſwopped the cloth; his wife would not credit him, and he, himſelf, imputed the ſuppoſed exchange to ſome private bargain of his wife. Training day drew near; the coat was ſhewn to his brother officers, and all declared it the brighteſt navy blue ever ſeen; and the enſign's ambition was much excited at the reſpectable appearance he expected to make on the parade. This was in the month of May; muſter was in June; the drums and fifes came to ſalute their officer; his boots were black, his hair powdered, and the girl was ſent up ſtairs for the regimental coat, when lo! to the bitter ſurpriſe of the family, down came not a blue, but a handſome olive coloured coat. The white lappels identified the garment in ſuch a manner as obviated all douht. The enſign was obliged to recur to his rifle frock. But his diſappointment was compenſated the next month; when, upon his grand mother's death, he found the changeable coat equipped him with a fine crow black for the funeral.

FARMER's WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
8 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 8 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out-houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, he giving ſatisfactory ſecurity.—Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg, July 5, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

Blank Bills of Lading

For ſale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every deſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

CURRIE & PUMFREY,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced buſineſs in the houſe next door to Meſſrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Gallego's—Reſpectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete aſſortment of the very beſt PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and diſpatch.

They have ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purpoſes, all of the beſt materials faithfully manufactured.

They have alſo for ſale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg

(If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an aſſiſtant in a ſtore; he muſt be acquainted with Book keeping. A perſon thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the loweſt terms for Caſh.

J. ELLIS.

Peterſburg, July 13, 1797. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—ſhe is offered for ſale becauſe the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

Auguſt 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to PETITION the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to allow me for my loſſes, ſuſtained by the conflagration of Norfolk.

ROBERT FREEMAN.

Warren county, North Carolina, Auguſt 3, 1797.

Joſeph T. Blanchard,

Has juſt received and for ſale, at his STORE in OLD-STREET, viz.

12 hogſheads St. CROIX RUM,
6 Do. JAMAICA Do.
20 Barrels N. E Do.
25 Do. JAMAICA SUGARS,
2 hogſheads LOAF SUGAR.

And a few bags GREEN COFFEE.

All of which will be ſold low for caſh or country produce.

Auguſt 7. (8t.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice advertiſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the laſt Tueſday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1ſt and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepſtake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1ſt day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purſe 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for ſize, purſe 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepſtake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, ſubſcription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the ſubſcriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above ſubſcription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horſe will be entered—the Riders to be dreſſed as uſual—75 Guineas are already ſubſcribed to the Sweepſtake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1ſt and 3d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treaſurer.

Auguſt 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the laſt Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

LATELY RECEIVED,

And FOR SALE, by

Horſburgh & Kennan,

London Bottled PORTER,
Bottled ALE,
Claret and Port WINE, in Caſes, of 4 and 4½ dozen,
3d and 4th Proof Weſt-India RUM.

They have alſo remaining, and will Sell very low,
A Pair Philadelphia made Burr MILL-STONES,
Some Boxes 7·9 Window GLASS,
SADDLES and SADLERY.

With ſundry articles of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,

800 Buſhels Large Allum SALT,
And ſome GRINDSTONES,
IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 3, 1797. (4w.)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 31ſt of next Auguſt,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides, lying on both ſides Mallery's creek, containing 486 acres; alſo the crop now growing, ſtock, houſehold and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797. (14)